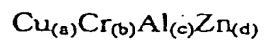


Claim 1 (twice amended)

A copper chromite catalyst having a final [the] molar composition



wherein $a = 10 - 40$ mole %

$b = 10 - 40$ mole %

$c = 10 - 30$ mole %

$d = 5 - 40$ mole %

and $a + b + c + d = 100$

and having an intermediate molar composition before calcination and reduction

of about $\text{Cu} + \text{Cr} = 50$ mol%, $\text{Zn} = 20$ mol% and $\text{Al} = 30$ mol%

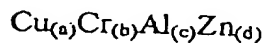
and having an XRD pattern as shown in table 1

Table I: XRD analysis of the copper chromite catalyst

θ	Intensity (%)
18	100
26.2	100
27.4	48
35.8	92
44.2	48
56.6	44

Claim 2 (twice amended)

A process for the preparation of a copper chromite catalyst having a final [the] molar composition



wherein $a = 10 - 40$ mole %

$b = 10 - 40$ mole %

$c = 10 - 30$ mole %

$d = 5 - 40$ mole %

and $a + b + c + d = 100$

and having an intermediate molar composition before calcination and reduction of about $\text{Cu} + \text{Cr} = 50$ mol%, $\text{Zn} = 20$ mol% and $\text{Al} = 30$ mol%

and having an XRD pattern as shown in table 1

Table I: XRD analysis of the copper chromite catalyst

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44.2	48
56.6	44

which comprises preparing an aqueous solution of a source of copper, a source of aluminium and a source of zinc, adding to this solution a solution containing a source of chromium, under stirring conditions to obtain a precipitate, separating the precipitate, drying the precipitate at a temperature ranging between 80 to 110°C, calcining the dried material in static air at a temperature ranging between 200 to 500°C for a period ranging between 2 to 5 hrs., to obtain the catalyst.